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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

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Statistician:

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SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1934.^x

After showing declines for five years, the net value of production recorded a substantial gain in 1934 over the preceding year. The net value of commodities produced, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of data compiled by its various branches, was \$2,381,000,000 in 1934 against \$1,996,000,000 in the preceding year. The gain of 19 per cent represents the marked betterment in productive operations and commodity prices over the preceding year. Each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance.

Owing to depressed price levels and low-scale operations, the total for 1933 was less than in any other year in the post-war period. As agricultural production declined in 1929 from the preceding year, the value of net production was greater in 1928 than in any other year during the period of observation from 1920 to the present.

Declines were shown for five consecutive years from 1929 to 1933. Owing to the marked rebound in 1934, the total for the year was greater than in 1933 or 1932. While wholesale prices were relatively stable during 1934, the average for the year was much higher than for 1933, the post-war minimum having been reached in the first quarter of that year. A similar trend, as measured by comprehensive indexes, was shown in productive operations. The depression low point was reached in the first quarter of 1933. A marked advance was shown in the later months of the year and the improvement continued throughout 1934.

The gain in the output of electric power in 1934 was less than in other lines, but even here an increase of nearly 6 per cent was shown. The greatest absolute gains were recorded in manufacturing and agriculture, but the largest percentage increases were in construction and mineral production. In respect to percentage gains, the fisheries followed closely in third place.

Price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred in 1935. The index of wholesale prices average 0.7 per cent higher than in the preceding year. The gain in the index of industrial production was nearly 8.7 per cent, and the index of general employment recorded an advance of 3.5 per cent. The increases in these indexes indicate a higher level for the net value of commodity production than in 1934.

Branches of Production

Confining subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities,—"net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the material consumed in the production process, it is observed that as the turning-point of the depression was reached in 1933, each of the main branches showed advances over the preceding year. While the gain in agricultural production

^xSee explanation of method on page 10.

was proportionately less than in some of the other branches, the net output was greater than in any other year since 1930. The increase over 1933 was about 16 per cent, the total in the year under review being nearly \$674,000,000.

The percentage gain in manufacturing output was slightly greater than in agriculture, the value of the former being up \$175,000,000. The totals for the two preceding years were surpassed in 1934.

The percentage gain in the new business obtained by the construction industry was outstanding. According to MacLeans Building Reports, contracts awarded in 1934 were \$125,800,000, a gain of 29 per cent over the preceding year. The official total of work completed was \$186,200,000 in 1934, no comparable statistics being available for 1933. Deducting materials used, the net value of construction in 1934 was computed as \$115,400,000. A brilliant gain was shown in mineral production, especially in the output of metals.

A summary of the gross and net values of production in the years from 1931 to 1934 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production are given for the years 1933 and 1934 in Table 3.

The Trend of Provincial Production during Recent Years.

The net production of the Maritime Provinces showed a considerable gain in 1934, following the increase of the preceding year. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island recorded gains in 1933, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed an advance in 1934. The maximum point of the fourteen-year period ended in 1933 was reached in 1928. The high level of that year was followed by four years of decline. Nova Scotia in the post-war period responded to cyclical influences to a greater extent than New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island.

The expansion in the net production of Ontario was continuous from 1921 to 1929, the total net value in the latter year being \$1,658,000,000. This compares with \$1,116,000,000 in 1921, a gain of 48.6 per cent during the nine years. The total in 1934 was \$1,025,300,000, a gain of more than 19 per cent from 1933. Industrial revenues in Quebec made very slight progress toward recovery from 1921 to 1924, but in other respects the curve of net production was closely correlated with that of Ontario. The total in 1934 was \$593,100,000 compared with \$508,500,000 in the preceding year, a gain of 16.6 per cent.

The Prairie Provinces, especially Saskatchewan and Alberta, were favoured from 1925 to 1928 with excellent grain crops and relatively profitable prices. From 1929 to 1933 yields were not so bountiful and drastic declines were shown in agricultural prices. The net value of production in the three provinces reached high levels from 1925 to 1928. Subsequent to that period, the decline was well defined, and the total in 1933 reached the lowest point of the post-war period.

The rebound in 1934 was of marked proportions. Alberta showed a gain of 23 per cent, while increases of 19 per cent each were recorded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The dependence on the grain crop was a factor during recent years of the wide fluctuation in the value of net production in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The steady advance shown in British Columbia during the long cycle from 1922 to 1929 was reversed in following years. The gain in 1933 from the preceding year was nearly 7 per cent and the advance was extended in 1934 to the extent of 20.5 per cent. A chart of the trend of the value of net production by provinces in the five economic areas for the fifteen years is presented at the end of this survey.

Comparison of 1934 and 1933 by Provinces

Eight of the nine provinces showed gains in net production in 1934 over the preceding year. A considerable increase was shown in the output of the Maritime Provinces, due to gains in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former recorded a gain of about 24.7 per cent, while Nova Scotia scored with an increase of 25.7 per cent. The decline in Prince Edward Island was limited to 1.8 per cent.

Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Ontario recorded an increase of 19.5 per cent in 1934. The increase in Quebec at 16.6 per cent was also substantial. The trend was reversed in the Prairie Provinces, the total for the areas being up nearly 21 per cent and the gain in British Columbia was 20.5 per cent. See Table 2 for summary of values by provinces 1932 to 1934.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1934

Ontario held first place among the nine provinces in the creation of new wealth, producing 43.1 per cent of the Dominion total compared with 43.0 per cent in 1933. Quebec followed with an output of 24.9 per cent against 25.5 per cent in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were in third and fourth places, respectively, the contribution of the former in 1934 being 7.9 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent for Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were in fifth and sixth places, respectively. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Per Capita Production by Provinces

In Table 6 the net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This is the net value of new wealth put into the commercial economy by the people and as such represents the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from the national income which includes, in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place and possession, which, though somewhat intangible, are in their turn equally as valuable in the economic sense as the actual commodities produced. Thus it is evident that the net commodity production is not representative of the purchasing power of the people, but is only a part of it.

Owing to its preeminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity production of nearly \$288 per capita in 1934, and improvement of \$44 per capita over 1933, principally due to appreciable advances in mining and manufacturing. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$259, registering, largely because of mining and forestry, an increase of \$40 per capita over 1933. Alberta held third place with \$232 per capita, an increase of \$41 over 1933 due to acceleration in agriculture and mining. Quebec, with a per capita production of \$197, was fourth in rank, increasing its per capita figure by \$25 over 1933. Nova Scotia, with \$169, Manitoba, \$157, New Brunswick, \$138, Prince Edward Island, \$128 and Saskatchewan, \$124, produced in order named. Of the nine provinces, Prince Edward Island alone showed recession which was limited to about \$2 per capita.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$220 per capita was 17.7 per cent or \$33 in advance of the figure for 1933. The estimated increase in population in 1934 over 1933 was only 1.3 per cent.

Conclusion

The survey of production affords the only available method of appraising the relative importance of the nine main branches of production. The duplication between the primary and secondary branches complicates the situation somewhat, but comparing the

total manufactures with the other branches, a fairly accurate measure of the relative importance of the nine groups as herein defined may be obtained. In 1934, for example, manufacturing was the predominant factor in Canadian production. Even after deducting the duplication arising from the close association of certain manufacturing processes with the extractive industries, manufacturing produced 39.2 per cent of the total net value for the year. Total manufactures was 51.4 per cent of the total value of net production as defined in the survey. Agriculture and mining produced 28.3 per cent and 11.7 per cent, respectively, while forestry and the power industry were in fourth and fifth places with percentages of 6.6 and 5.1.

As the survey has now been published for fifteen years, the computation is available for a sufficient period to permit study of the long-term trend and of the reaction to cyclical fluctuation. The marked upward trend of the power industry presented a contrast to the contrary tendency of agriculture and forestry. As values depend upon prices as well as volume, the downward trend of the aggregate value of production and of the components with receding tendencies was undoubtedly due to the deflation in commodity prices during the post-war period. The annual average percentage decline in the wholesale price index from 1919 to 1934 was no less than 4.4 per cent.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA FROM 1931 TO 1934.

Division of Industry	1931		1932		1933 1/		1934 1/	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	883,820,884	610,261,299	818,549,921	565,417,704	890,164,311	581,316,218	1,006,257,616	673,950,200
Forestry	288,674,002	200,650,289	195,025,352	133,401,946	197,325,273	128,624,803	236,089,129	156,869,181
Fisheries	39,654,811	30,517,306	33,665,822	25,957,109	35,736,596	27,558,053	45,661,143	34,022,323
Trapping	8,744,962	8,744,962	7,118,021	7,118,021	7,258,527	7,258,527	8,636,885	8,636,885
Mining	276,365,319	228,029,018	228,948,172	191,228,225	264,737,816	221,495,253	356,487,142	278,161,590
Electric Power	163,321,565	122,310,370	171,630,682	128,420,233	117,532,081	115,663,653	124,463,613	122,461,993
Total Primary Production ...	1,660,581,543	1,200,513,584	1,454,937,970	1,051,543,238	1,512,754,604	1,081,916,507	1,777,595,528	1,274,092,172
Construction	315,482,000	205,063,300	132,872,400	86,367,060	97,289,800	63,238,370	186,198,890	115,406,755
Custom and Repair (a)	97,000,000	71,000,000	78,000,000	57,000,000	72,186,994	50,244,698	87,646,270	58,617,595
Manufactures (b)	2,698,461,862	1,474,581,851	2,126,194,555	1,170,225,872	2,086,847,847	1,048,259,450	2,533,758,954	1,222,943,899
Total Secondary Production (b)...	3,110,943,862	1,750,645,151	2,337,066,955	1,313,592,932	2,256,324,641	1,161,742,516	2,807,604,114	1,396,968,249
GRAND TOTAL	4,161,500,325	2,572,273,201	3,366,510,562	2,104,908,301	3,331,663,152	1,996,450,893	4,042,933,196	2,380,716,629

- (a) Statistics of Custom and Repair Shops, including custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewellery, automobile and bicycle repairing, and custom and repair work by foundries were not collected after 1921. The totals from 1931 to 1934 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.
- (b) The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp mills, fish canning and curing, electric power production, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. The duplication amounting in 1931 to a gross of \$610,025,080 and a net of \$378,885,534, in 1932 to a gross of \$425,494,363 and a net of \$260,227,869, in 1933 to a gross of \$437,416,093 and a net of \$247,208,132 and in 1934 to a gross of \$542,266,446 and a net of \$290,343,792, is eliminated from the grand total.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1932 TO 1934.

	1932		Percent- age of Total Net Value	1933 1/		Percent- age of Total Net Value	1934 1/		Percent- age of Total Net Value	Percent- age of Net Value in 1934 to 1933
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
Prince Edward Island	15,943,467	10,264,666	0.49	17,446,777	11,638,683	0.58	17,864,849	11,429,804	0.48	98.20
Nova Scotia	102,795,156	70,917,559	3.37	108,802,323	70,448,029	3.53	132,936,541	88,570,589	3.72	125.72
New Brunswick	84,667,778	54,063,723	2.57	81,180,773	47,089,788	2.36	98,700,994	58,732,376	2.47	124.72
Quebec	919,858,072	557,659,317	26.49	884,694,474	508,518,084	25.47	1,054,450,210	593,066,127	24.91	116.63
Ontario	1,459,572,816	884,801,710	42.04	1,462,091,162	858,272,832	43.00	1,799,433,421	1,025,262,177	43.07	119.46
Manitoba	164,911,278	100,453,108	4.77	165,273,233	96,685,194	4.84	196,750,708	115,068,448	4.83	119.01
Saskatchewan	172,862,819	117,858,748	5.60	161,004,065	100,521,270	5.03	191,256,574	119,617,500	5.02	119.00
Alberta	214,177,072	157,015,824	7.46	206,997,231	144,210,672	7.22	256,721,783	178,043,420	7.48	123.46
British Columbia	228,538,264	148,689,806	7.06	240,847,161	155,740,188	7.80	291,501,318	187,609,393	7.88	120.46
Yukon	3,183,840	3,183,840	0.15	3,325,953	3,325,953	0.17	3,316,798	3,316,798	0.14	99.72
GRAND TOTAL..	3,366,510,562	2,104,908,301	100.00	3,331,663,152	1,996,450,893	100.00	4,042,933,196	2,380,716,629	100.00	119.25

1/ In conformance with resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of manufactured goods for 1933 and 1934. To this extent the results were rendered incomparable with preceding years.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934,
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 3 3	1 9 3 4
Total Agricultural Production	581,316,218	673,950,200
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	23,158,881	29,115,515
Pulp wood	33,213,973	38,302,807
Sawn railway ties	1,370,750	1,541,901
Fuel	31,141,104	31,489,524
All other forest products	4,888,934	5,089,985
Total Forestry Operations	93,773,142	105,539,732
Saw mill products	16,091,881	24,775,001
Pulp mill products	18,759,780	26,544,448
Total Milling Operations	34,851,661	51,319,449
Total Forestry Production	128,624,803	156,859,181
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	8,059,388	8,076,115
Sales to canning and curing establishments	8,178,543	11,638,820
Value added domestically	2,118,342	1,889,281
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	9,201,780	12,418,107
Total Fisheries Production	27,558,053	34,022,323
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life)	7,258,527	8,636,885
Mineral Production -		
Smelting	57,318,734	71,610,687
Other metallies	89,696,859	122,500,281
Fuel	47,778,436	54,262,099
Salt	1,939,874	1,954,953
Other non-metallies	8,064,663	8,546,809
Clay products	2,262,835	2,680,410
Cement	4,536,935	5,667,946
Lime	2,432,306	2,745,797
Other structural materials	7,464,611	8,192,608
Total Mineral Production	221,495,253	278,161,590
Electric Light and Power	115,663,653	122,461,993
Total Primary Production	1,081,916,507	1,274,092,172
Total Construction	63,238,370	115,406,755
Custom and Repair	50,244,698	58,617,595

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934,
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS. (Concluded)

Classification	1 9 3 3	1 9 3 4
	\$	\$
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	189,134,032	210,899,307
Animal products	87,629,444	94,998,318
Textiles	143,990,608	160,723,494
Wood and paper	184,723,329	223,240,884
Iron and steel	105,667,318	143,369,504
Non-ferrous metals	88,427,984	112,155,502
Non-metallic minerals	60,503,998	71,357,352
Chemicals	55,394,284	62,216,030
Miscellaneous, including Central Electric Stations	132,788,453	143,983,510
Total Manufactures (a)	1,048,259,450	1,222,943,899
Total Secondary Production	1,161,742,518	1,396,968,249
GRAND TOTAL (a)	1,996,450,893	2,380,716,629

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total.

	1 9 3 3	1 9 3 4
Dairy factories	26,862,571	29,912,319
Saw mills and pulp mills	34,851,661	51,319,449
Fish canning and curing	6,155,791	8,166,192
Mineral industries	63,674,456	78,487,207
Electric power	115,663,653	122,461,993
Total	247,208,132	290,343,792 x
Manufactures, n.e.s.	801,051,318	932,600,107

x An adjustment of \$3,368 was necessary due to a recent revision in the item fuel and electricity.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1 9 3 3		1 9 3 4		1 9 3 3		1 9 3 4	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	13,287,885	8,804,092	13,366,859	8,851,021	27,325,668	17,081,729	27,916,977	17,153,083
Forestry	606,846	548,004	611,926	549,480	8,854,156	6,310,676	10,542,126	7,511,616
Fisheries	1,183,498	842,345	1,455,417	963,926	8,055,737	6,010,601	10,616,423	7,673,865
Trapping	2,208	2,208	1,646	1,646	243,945	243,945	269,973	269,973
Mining	-	-	-	-	16,966,183	16,966,183	23,310,729	23,310,729
Electric Power	274,658	234,503	279,745	240,569	4,463,944	3,926,251	4,904,770	4,170,751
Construction	386,900	251,485	297,918	161,569	2,880,600	1,872,520	9,868,541	7,224,463
Custom and Repair	179,633	157,646	192,906	146,696	2,055,684	1,302,504	2,376,604	1,530,562
Manufactures (a)	3,077,617	1,384,072	3,302,586	1,281,041	52,901,937	24,356,279	60,844,581	28,406,917
GRAND TOTAL (a)	17,446,777	11,638,883	17,864,849	11,429,804	108,802,323	70,448,029	132,936,541	86,670,589

(a) See page 9 for note in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4.- VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1933 AND 1934, BY PROVINCES, (Concluded)

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	22,010,724	11,776,205	25,653,127	14,376,138	155,152,737	95,850,045	199,857,806	128,047,446
Forestry	16,142,684	9,565,015	20,943,921	13,277,514	71,245,131	46,622,090	82,293,488	55,296,688
Fisheries	3,725,811	3,061,152	4,552,178	3,679,970	2,437,972	2,128,471	2,752,847	2,306,517
Trapping	85,821	85,821	138,263	138,263	936,047	936,047	657,448	657,448
Mining	2,107,682	2,107,682	2,156,151	2,156,151	46,969,047	28,141,482	52,770,654	31,269,945
Electric Power	3,153,348	3,022,249	3,071,568	2,910,473	44,519,739	44,505,140	46,818,247	46,814,407
Construction	3,951,000	2,568,150	6,163,183	3,900,748	32,539,200	21,150,480	42,825,745	23,531,437
Custom and Repair	1,244,701	1,033,420	1,501,625	1,279,443	13,971,495	10,257,853	16,401,885	11,687,456
Manufactures (a)	44,826,347	21,453,127	54,057,847	26,357,257	653,066,534	336,407,772	766,498,000	380,453,666
Grand Total (a)	81,180,773	47,089,788	98,700,994	58,732,376	884,694,474	508,518,084	1,054,450,210	593,066,127

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	326,023,995	209,823,101	332,574,824	216,386,940	63,784,112	40,648,623	75,675,073	51,540,921
Forestry	47,937,282	30,789,404	55,540,053	35,433,125	2,166,478	1,866,934	2,451,003	2,148,155
Fisheries	2,089,842	2,089,842	2,218,550	2,218,550	1,076,136	1,076,136	1,465,358	1,465,358
Trapping	1,578,255	1,578,255	1,575,934	1,575,934	712,445	712,445	1,075,450	1,075,450
Mining	125,366,136	110,205,021	188,476,461	145,565,871	11,037,161	9,026,951	11,527,081	9,776,934
Electric Power	40,316,738	40,247,056	43,498,715	43,477,976	6,207,956	6,139,012	6,378,674	6,310,475
Construction	42,573,400	27,672,710	96,488,265	61,315,609	2,138,000	1,389,700	6,349,382	3,612,232
Custom and Repair	30,456,902	21,006,008	38,049,543	25,337,598	6,723,665	4,652,186	7,758,807	5,094,390
Manufactures (a)	1,005,233,502	510,578,550	1,255,325,701	611,303,862	91,408,441	44,608,801	105,358,000	48,484,665
Grand Total (a)	1,462,091,162	858,272,832	1,799,433,421	1,025,262,177	165,273,233	96,685,194	196,750,708	115,068,445

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	119,145,066	77,840,418	135,838,027	90,989,990	126,852,810	93,990,967	155,707,755	118,952,566
Forestry	2,086,426	1,968,250	2,372,171	2,214,209	3,287,908	2,974,206	3,776,707	3,401,804
Fisheries	186,417	186,417	219,772	219,772	144,518	144,518	245,405	245,405
Trapping	1,089,322	1,089,322	1,280,458	1,280,458	791,458	791,458	1,132,960	1,132,960
Mining	2,700,781	2,477,425	3,160,778	2,977,061	19,702,953	19,702,953	20,228,851	20,228,851
Electric Power	4,236,991	3,443,309	4,229,402	3,460,775	4,465,926	4,299,094	4,567,199	4,401,197
Construction	775,200	503,880	6,907,979	4,327,753	2,825,900	1,836,835	7,541,055	5,377,955
Custom and Repair	5,301,453	3,716,378	6,190,733	3,986,335	5,413,923	3,522,597	6,876,614	4,105,403
Manufactures (a)	36,199,608	15,251,760	42,261,723	16,238,427	54,642,706	23,838,049	69,389,118	27,576,875
Grand Total (a)	161,004,065	100,521,270	191,256,574	119,617,500	206,997,231	144,210,672	256,721,783	178,043,420

	British Columbia				Yukon			
	1933		1934		1933		1934	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	36,581,314	25,501,038	39,665,168	27,852,095	-	-	-	-
Forestry	45,018,362	27,980,224	57,557,734	37,026,590	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	16,819,565	12,001,471	22,118,568	15,234,335	17,100	17,100	14,625	14,625
Trapping	583,225	583,225	871,663	871,663	1,235,801	1,235,801	1,633,090	1,633,090
Mining	37,814,821	30,794,504	53,187,354	41,206,985	2,073,052	2,073,052	1,669,083	1,669,083
Electric Power	9,892,781	9,845,039	10,715,293	10,675,370	-	-	-	-
Construction	9,219,400	5,992,610	9,756,822	5,954,989	-	-	-	-
Custom and Repair	6,829,538	4,596,106	8,297,553	5,449,713	-	-	-	-
Manufactures (a)	145,490,955	70,381,040	176,721,598	82,841,189	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (a)	240,847,161	155,740,188	291,501,318	187,609,593	3,325,953	3,325,953	3,316,798	3,316,798

(a) See page 9 for note in regard to duplication.

(a) The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province.

The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces.

	1 9 3 3		1 9 3 4	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Prince Edward Island	1,552,668	585,472	1,644,154	566,143
Nova Scotia	14,955,731	7,224,659	17,718,183	8,681,370
New Brunswick	16,067,345	7,583,033	19,536,869	9,343,561
Quebec	136,143,428	77,481,296	156,425,910	86,998,883
Ontario	159,484,890	95,717,115	214,314,625	117,353,288
Manitoba	19,981,161	13,435,594	21,289,120	14,440,135
Saskatchewan	10,717,199	5,955,889	11,204,469	6,077,280
Alberta	11,110,871	6,890,005	12,743,061	7,379,566
British Columbia	67,402,800	31,935,059	87,390,235	39,503,516
CANADA	437,416,093	247,208,132	542,266,446	290,343,792

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1933 AND 1934.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Agriculture	75.65	75.71	24.25	19.37	25.01	24.48	18.84	21.59	24.45	21.11	42.04	44.79
Forestry	4.71	4.81	8.96	8.48	20.31	22.61	9.17	9.32	3.59	3.46	1.93	1.87
Fisheries	7.24	8.43	8.53	8.66	6.50	5.27	0.42	0.39	0.24	0.22	1.11	1.27
Trapping	0.02	0.01	0.35	0.30	0.19	0.24	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.74	0.93
Mining	-	-	24.08	23.32	4.48	3.67	5.53	5.27	12.54	14.20	9.34	8.50
Electric Power	2.01	2.10	5.58	4.71	6.42	4.96	8.75	7.89	4.69	4.24	5.35	5.48
Construction	2.16	1.41	2.66	8.16	5.45	6.64	4.15	3.97	3.22	5.98	1.44	3.14
Custom and Repair	1.35	1.28	1.85	1.73	2.19	2.17	2.02	1.97	2.45	2.47	4.81	4.43
Manufactures, n.e.s.	6.86	6.25	23.74	22.27	29.46	28.96	50.94	49.49	48.34	48.17	32.24	29.59
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	11.89	11.21	34.57	32.07	45.56	44.88	66.15	64.15	59.49	59.62	46.14	42.14

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon		CANADA	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Agriculture	77.43	76.08	65.19	66.81	16.37	14.85	-	-	28.12	28.31
Forestry	1.96	1.85	2.06	1.91	17.97	19.75	-	-	6.44	6.59
Fisheries	0.19	0.18	0.10	0.14	7.71	8.12	0.51	0.44	1.38	1.43
Trapping	1.06	1.07	0.55	0.64	0.37	0.46	(a) 37.16	49.24	0.36	0.36
Mining	2.46	2.49	13.66	11.36	19.77	21.96	62.33	50.32	11.09	11.68
Electric Power	3.43	2.89	2.98	2.47	6.32	5.69	-	-	5.79	5.14
Construction	0.50	3.62	1.27	3.02	3.85	3.17	-	-	3.17	4.85
Custom and Repair	3.70	3.33	2.44	2.31	2.95	2.90	-	-	2.52	2.46
Manufactures, n.e.s.	9.25	8.49	11.75	11.34	24.69	23.10	-	-	40.13	39.18
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	15.17	13.58	16.53	15.49	45.19	44.16	-	-	52.51	51.37

(a) Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

	1 9 3 3			1 9 3 4		
Province	Net Commodity Production	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Net Com- modity Production Per Capita	Net Commodity Production	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Net Com- modity Production Per Capita
	\$	000	\$	\$	000	\$
Prince Edward Island	11,638,883	89	130.77	11,429,804	89	128.42
Nova Scotia	70,448,029	522	134.96	88,570,589	525	168.71
New Brunswick	47,089,788	420	112.12	58,732,376	425	138.19
Quebec	508,518,084	2,970	171.22	593,066,127	3,018	196.51
Ontario	858,272,832	3,524	243.55	1,025,262,177	3,563	287.75
Manitoba	96,685,194	722	133.91	115,068,445	731	157.41
Saskatchewan	100,521,270	951	105.70	119,617,500	965	123.96
Alberta	144,210,672	757	190.50	178,043,420	769	231.53
British Columbia	155,740,188	712	218.74	187,609,393	725	258.77
Yukon	3,325,953	-	-	3,316,798	-	-
TOTAL	1,336,450,833	10,681	136.92	2,380,716,629	10,824	219.95

EXPLANATION OF METHOD

Definition of "Production"

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptation, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc.,--in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"Gross" and "Net" Production

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel and electricity consumed in the production process. The "net" figures, it will be seen, appear chiefly in the case of secondary production or manufacture though eliminations were also made in certain cases in the primary or extractive industries as, for example, seed in the case of field crops, and feed in the case of farm animals. On the other hand, such items as fertilizers in the case of field crops, and reforestation in the case of forestry are disregarded as partaking of the nature of replacement. The cost of fuel and electricity is deducted in accordance with resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, which states,--"The term "net output" or "net value of production" should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials, whether transformed or not

in the industrial processes, and fuel and purchased power consumed, whether used for heating, lighting or other purposes, but excluding any amount paid to other firms for work given out to be done by them."

This resolution has been complied with for the years 1933 and 1934, and revisions will be effected for previous years when available. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practise of most other countries.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:

1. Agriculture

Dairy factories are itemized under animal husbandry. Farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

2. Forestry

Under the head of "Forestry" an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber, as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

3. Fur Production

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the wild life output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

4. Mineral Production

Under mineral production all items are set out that might be allocated to "manufactures" so that the reader may note the exact extent of overlapping in current conceptions as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups "the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product as above stated is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

5. Construction

Due to the availability of the totals compiled by a new branch of the Bureau, the treatment of construction data was altered for 1934. The records prepared by the MacLean Building Reports, Limited were used from 1920 to 1933, thirty-five per cent being deducted from the gross totals to obtain the net value of production for the industry. An element of incomparability was thus introduced between 1933 and 1934, but ...

the use of official records in this connection is desirable.

6. Total Manufactures

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, saw-mills, pulp mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures n.e.s.", and therefore from the grand total.

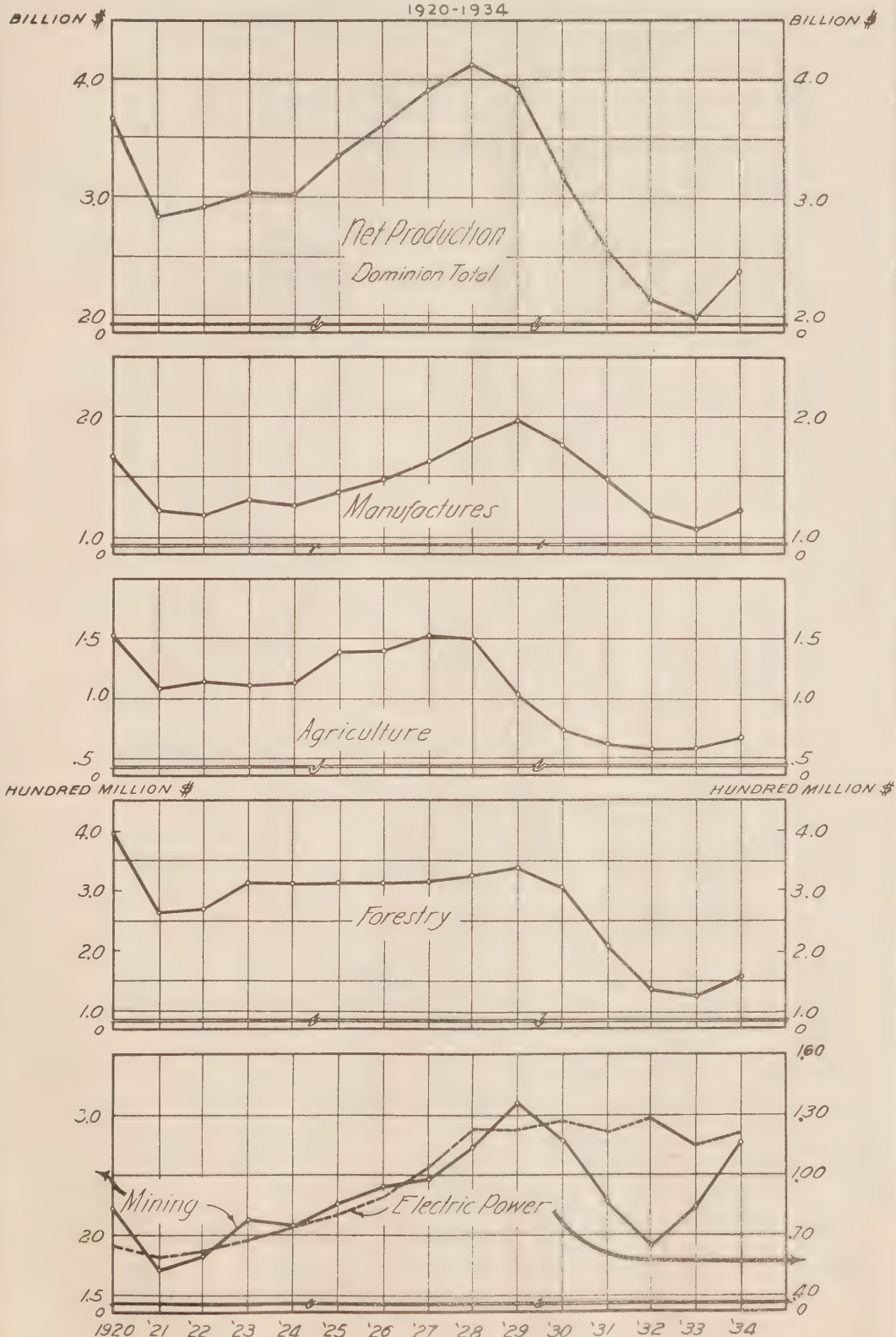
7. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all items elsewhere displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

BY
MAIN BRANCHES

1920-1934

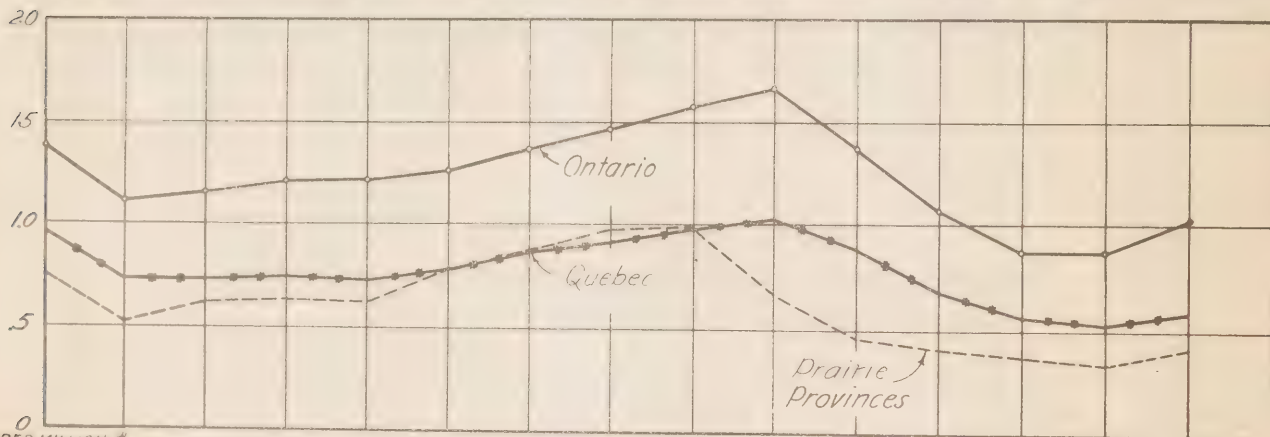
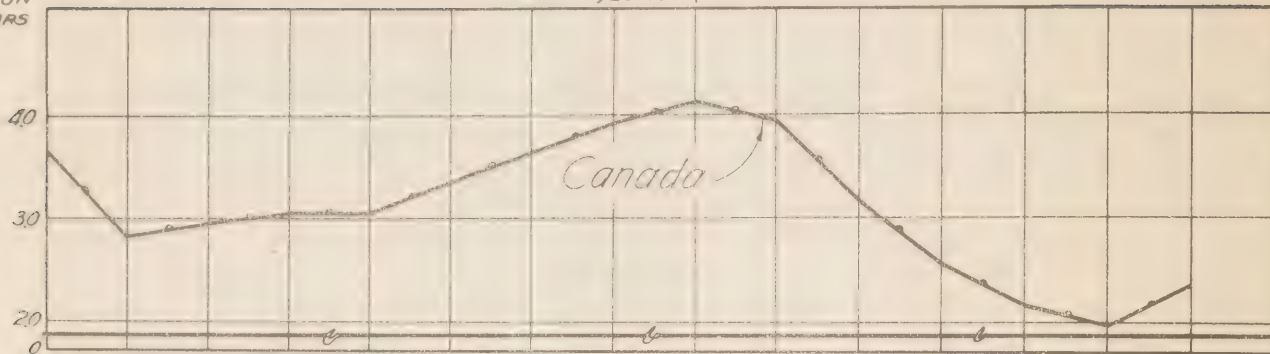


VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

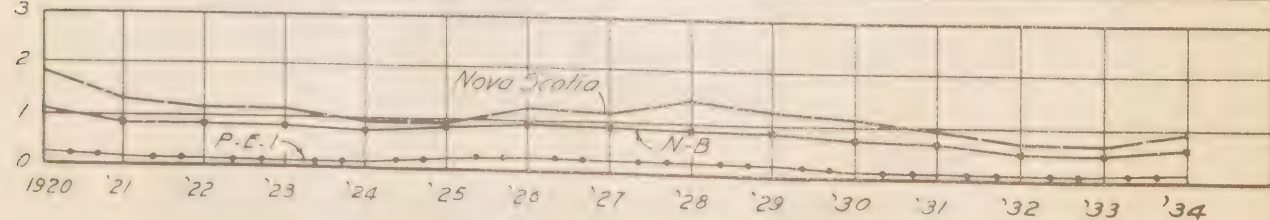
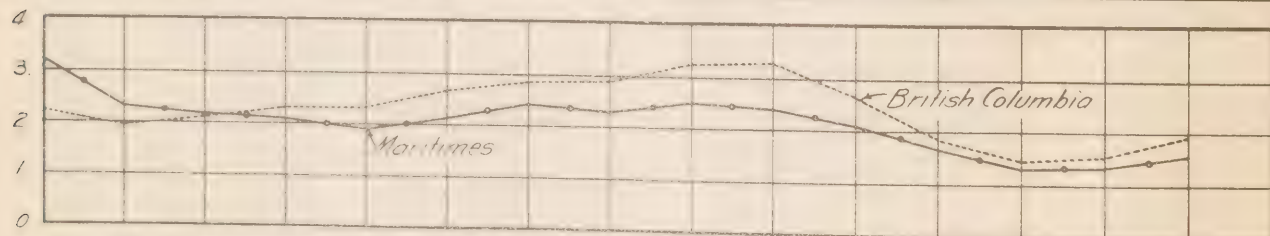
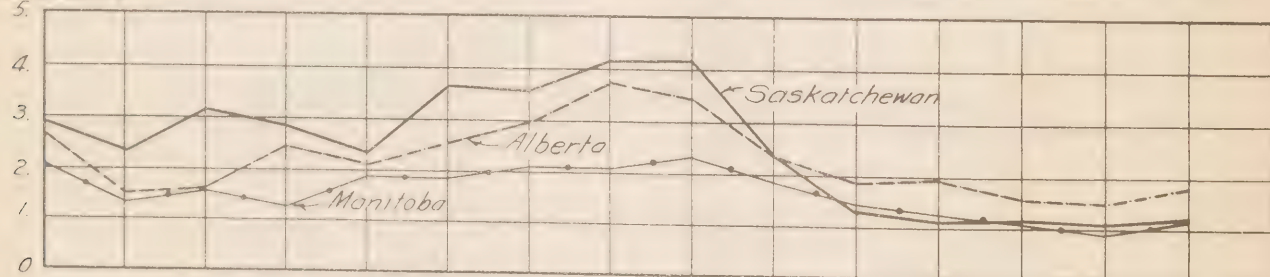
BY
PROVINCES

1920-1934

BILLION
DOLLARS



HUNDRED MILLION \$



Lacking 1935.

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Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

IN

CANADA

1936



OTTAWA

1938

Price 25 cents

61-
202

P R E F A C E


With the present issue of the annual survey of production, it is possible to implement more fully the 23rd resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians which met in Ottawa in the fall of 1935. "The term "net output" or "net value of production" should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials whether transformed or not in the industrial processes, and fuel and purchased power consumed, whether used for heating, lighting or other purposes, but excluding any amount paid to other firms for work given out to be done by them."

The questionnaires sent to firms comprising the main industrial classes were revised following the Conference and in many cases returns for 1935 are the first available on the new basis. Unfortunately it is impossible to carry this revised method back over a period of years due to the great number of returns involved and, in many cases to the complete absence of the necessary figures. Only approximations may be attempted for the years previous to 1935.

While continuity is thus unavoidably disturbed, it is felt that a uniform system of Commonwealth statistics is greatly to be desired and any inconvenience caused by application of a more refined method will be compensated for in the unity and comprehensiveness of the results obtained.

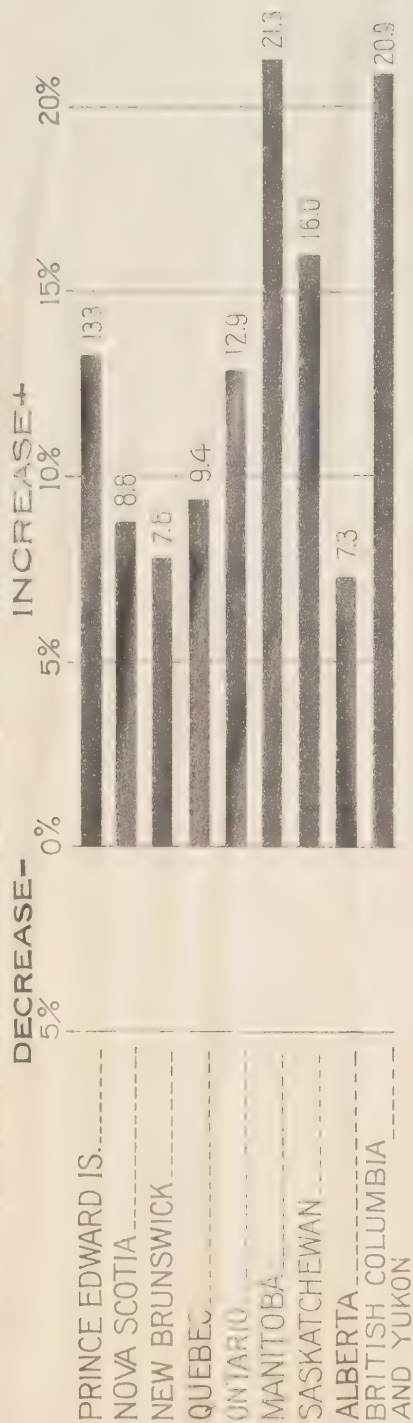
The net figure of production as now compiled by the Bureau represents a more satisfactory estimate of the amount contributed to the national economy by the nine leading industrial groups covered by the survey. An explanation of the general method used is given on pages 9 to 11.

The present issue has been prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., and R.A. Brown, M.A., of the Bureau staff.


Dominion Statistician.

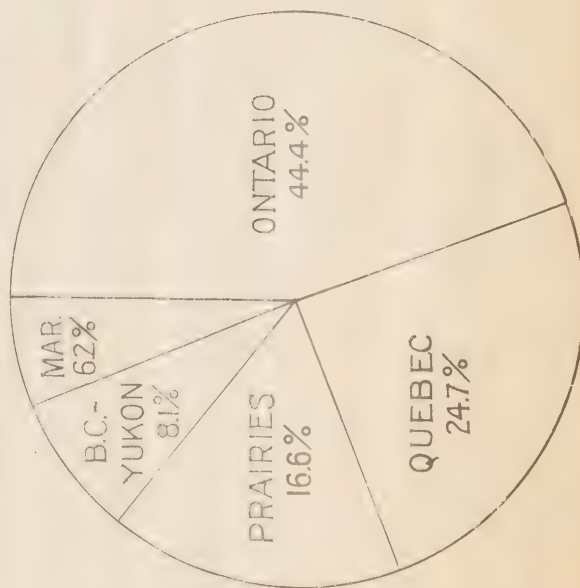
VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

PERCENTAGE CHANGE - 1936 COMPARED WITH 1935

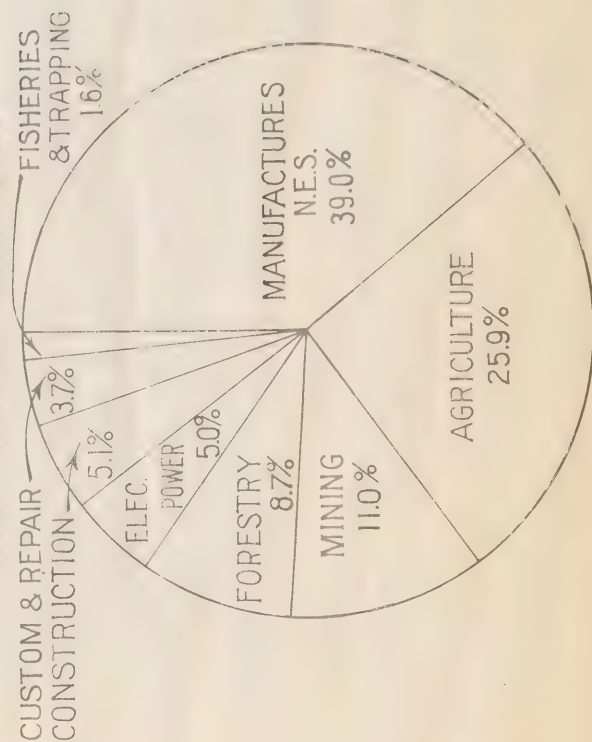


NET PRODUCTION

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:

R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)

Statistician:

Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1936.

Measured by a gain of twelve and one-half per cent in the net value of production from that of the preceding twelve months, the year 1936 registered a considerable advance on the recovery movement. The net value of commodities produced at \$2,666 millions against \$2,369 millions in 1935, indicates that on the whole Canadians were more prosperous than in any year since 1931. As the level of commodity prices advanced from 72.1 to 74.6, an adjusted gain of about 9 p.c. in volume is denoted, roughly confirming the rise of nearly 10 p.c. in the index of industrial production. The rise was dominated by pronounced increases in the price of farm products and greatly improved the relationship between such prices and those of goods which the farmer must buy. The general nature of the improvement was substantiated by the fact that each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance with gains ranging from nearly 4 p.c. in trapping to over 22 p.c. in mining.

While changes in general method prevent precise comparability, it is evident that the lowest point of the recent depression was reached in 1933 and revival commencing in the latter part of the year was fairly continuous until the end of 1937.

Price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred in 1937. The index of wholesale prices averaged over 13 p.c. higher while the advance in the index of industrial production was 10.8 p.c. The gain in the index of general employment was 10 p.c.

The most encouraging development of the past decade has been the manner in which the mining, forestry, electric power and manufacturing industries have taken up the slack caused by a succession of sub-normal crops. The Canadian economy in the degree of its diversification has become stronger and more resistant to the uncertainties of the climate.

Branches of Production.

Net production signifies the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the commodities consumed in production, including all materials, process supplies, fuel and purchased electricity. Confining subsequent analysis to the net value of commodities produced, it is observed that each of the main divisions of industry showed appreciable advances in 1936 over the preceding year. The mining industry registered the greatest percentage gain, reflecting enhanced prices for base metals and expansion in the gold mining industry. All metals, with the exception of silver, were moved in much greater volume. The gain in the mining industrial total after the usual deductions, was no less than \$53.4 millions, an appreciation of 22.4 p.c.

As a result of the improved trend in agricultural prices, the decline in the volume of field crop production was more than counterbalanced, the net value of agriculture rising to \$690.4 millions, a gain of nearly 12 p.c., over the \$617.9 millions obtained in 1935. The percentage gain of 12.1 in manufacturing production was slightly greater than in agriculture, the net value in 1936 being \$1,289.6 million, against \$1,150.9 million in the preceding year. Forestry production, including woods operations, sawmilling and pulp and paper, recorded a gain of no less than 16.8 p.c., export marketing being particularly active. Newsprint production reached a new high level. Fisheries showed an encouraging advance of 13 p.c. in value the near record catch in British Columbia and improved export and price factors indicating considerable betterment. Electric power continued its steady upward trend gaining 6.7 p.c. in net value over 1935.

The construction industry showed further revival in 1936, private operations more than counterbalancing the decline in governmental contracts. A net increase in value of \$15 millions or 12.4 p.c. was registered, due in part to the rise in cost of materials.

A detailed study of some 15 groups under the heading of custom and repair established this industry on a somewhat higher basis than formerly. The net value of custom and repair work in 1936 was placed at \$97.3 million, a gain of 6.1 p.c. over the preceding year.

Comparing the growth of primary and secondary industries, it is observed that the primary group registered a net advance of 14.1 p.c. in 1936 over 1935, compared with a net increase of 11.7 p.c. for secondary production in the same comparison. This divergence was due to the greater rise in the cost of primary materials. The official price index of producers' goods reached 72.4 in 1936, compared with 69.6 in 1935, whereas the index of consumers' goods only advanced to 74.7 from 73.6, indicating a close approach to a price parity between the two great branches of the national economy.

A summary of the gross and net values of production for the years 1935 and 1936 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production for the same years are shown in Table 3.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.

Because of the adverse weather conditions and low prices experienced by agriculture in recent years, the relative importance of manufacturing has been accentuated. Agricultural production in 1936 represented about 26 p.c. of the net output of all industries, while the total value added by the manufacturing process was over 48 p.c. of the total net production. Eliminating the duplicated items which are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated, we find that the output of manufacturing industries not elsewhere stated, was 39.1 p.c. of the net total. Mining held third place in 1936, contributing nearly 11 p.c. of the Dominion total. Forestry was responsible for 8.7 p.c. of the net, while construction and electric power contributed 5.1 and 5.0 p.c., respectively. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in importance.

Comparison of 1936 and 1935 by Provinces.

All provinces showed gains in net production in 1936 over the preceding year. Considerable betterment was enjoyed in the Maritimes, the net total for the region being up 8.7 p.c., with advances of 13.3 p.c., 8.8 p.c. and 7.8 p.c. for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively. Extending the gain of the preceding year, the net production of Quebec showed an increase of 9.4 p.c. to \$657 millions in 1936. The increase in Ontario due to mining was somewhat more substantial at 12.9 p.c. The trend was unevenly upward in the Prairies. Manitoba registered an advance of 21.3 p.c., the greatest of any province, while Saskatchewan and Alberta gained 16.0 p.c. and 7.3 p.c., respectively. The net total for the area at \$442.7 millions was 13.9 p.c. greater than in 1935. Recovery continued apace in British Columbia, an advance of nearly 21 p.c. having been shown over the preceding year.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1936.

Among the nine provinces, Ontario maintained her pre-eminence by a wide margin in the creation of commodities, producing 44.4 p.c. of the Dominion total compared with 44.2 p.c. in 1935. Quebec followed with an output of 24.6 p.c. against 25.4 p.c. in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta were again in third and fourth positions, contributing 8.1 p.c. and 6.2 p.c. of the grand total. Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Per Capita Production.

In Table 6, net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This represents the net value of new wealth put into the commercial economy by the people and as such measures the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from and must not be confused with the national income, which includes in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place and possession, which although somewhat intangible, are in their turn equally as valuable in the economic sense as the actual commodities produced.

All provinces recorded appreciable per capita betterment in 1936 over 1935. Owing to its pre-eminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity output of nearly \$321 per capita in 1936, an improvement of \$35 per capita over 1935, due to considerable gains in manufacturing, mining and agriculture. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$283, registering an increase of \$44 per capita over 1935. Alberta and Quebec figures were quite similar at \$213 and \$212 respectively, both recording gains from the preceding year.

The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$241.75 per capita was 11.6 p.c. or \$25 in advance of the figure for 1935, with provincial totals ranging from \$136 for Prince Edward Island to \$321 for Ontario. The estimated increase in population in 1936 over 1935, was nearly 1 p.c., the estimate being 11,028,000.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1935 AND 1936.

Division of Industry	1935 ^{1/}		1936 ^{1/}		Increase in Net Value in 1936 from 1935	Percentage Increase in Net Value 1936 from 1935	Percentage of net value by industry to total Net Production
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Agriculture	952,431,000	617,867,000	1,079,571,000	690,379,000	72,512,000	+ 11.7	25.90
Forestry	341,432,372	198,545,244	400,292,122	231,937,531	33,392,317	+ 16.8	8.70
Fisheries	45,386,749	30,269,056	51,081,135	34,234,053	3,955,007	+ 13.1	1.28
Trapping	8,877,331	8,877,331	9,214,325	9,214,325	336,994	+ 3.8	0.35
Mining	411,094,583	238,581,268	497,332,721	291,972,359	53,391,091	+ 22.4	10.95
Electric Power	127,177,954	125,123,078	135,865,173	133,581,387	8,438,309	+ 6.7	5.01
Total Primary Production	1,886,399,989	1,219,252,977	2,175,356,476	1,391,298,695	172,035,718	+ 14.1	52.19
Construction	215,548,873	120,815,289	258,040,400	135,851,162	15,035,873	+ 12.4	5.10
Custom and Repair	149,948,104	91,711,442	158,202,576	97,333,712	5,622,270	+ 6.1	3.65
Manufactures (a)	2,651,325,588	1,150,899,283	3,002,402,814	1,289,592,672	138,693,389	+ 12.1	48.37 (b)
Total Secondary Production (a)	3,016,822,365	1,363,426,014	3,418,646,790	1,522,777,546	159,351,532	+ 11.7	57.12 (b)
GRAND TOTAL	4,346,117,217	2,369,064,383	4,933,384,625	2,665,861,389	296,797,306	+ 12.5	100.00

(a) The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1935 to a gross of \$557,105,137 and a net of \$213,624,608 and in 1936 to a gross of \$358,618,441 and a net of \$248,214,552 is eliminated from the grand total.

(b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures n.e.s. to the total net production in 1936 was 39.05.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1935 AND 1936.

Province	1935 ^{1/}		Percentage of Total Net Value	1936 ^{1/}		percentage of Total Net Value	Percentage Change Net Value in 1936 from 1935
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$		\$	\$		
Prince Edward Island	19,269,535	11,031,987	0.46	21,685,424	12,495,760	0.47	+ 13.3
Nova Scotia	145,284,538	82,577,153	3.49	156,653,932	89,822,005	3.37	+ 8.8
New Brunswick	107,542,475	58,946,555	2.49	118,175,103	63,573,236	2.38	+ 7.8
Quebec	1,123,333,296	600,775,158	25.36	1,263,428,395	656,952,315	24.64	+ 9.4
Ontario	1,962,942,914	1,048,129,100	44.24	2,234,703,431	1,183,844,782	44.41	+ 12.9
Manitoba	201,426,835	101,253,414	4.27	234,307,096	122,874,879	4.61	+ 21.3
Saskatchewan	213,123,039	134,000,749	5.66	256,461,584	155,439,051	5.83	+ 16.0
Alberta	246,617,139	153,271,341	6.47	263,239,084	164,409,521	6.17	+ 7.3
British Columbia-Yukon	318,574,446	179,079,123	7.56	384,229,586	216,449,140	8.12	+ 20.9
GRAND TOTAL	4,346,117,217	2,369,064,383	100.00	4,933,384,625	2,665,861,689	100.00	+ 12.5

1/ In conformance with resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of all industries for 1935 and 1936. This is in addition to the deduction for cost of materials and process supplies. (See Explanation of general method, page 9.)

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1935 AND 1936,

INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS

Classification	1 9 3 5	1 9 3 6
Total Agricultural Production	\$ 617,867,000	\$ 690,379,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	34,077,938	44,827,957
Pulpwood	41,195,871	48,680,200
Hewn railway ties	3,188,651	3,190,052
Fuel	31,864,500	32,167,410
All other forest products	5,134,819	5,938,609
Less supplies	-25,629,363	-26,000,000
Total Woods Operations	89,832,413	108,804,228
Saw mill products	29,513,090	35,982,667
Pulp and paper mill products	79,199,741	87,150,666
Total Milling Operations	108,712,831	123,133,333
Total Forestry Production	198,545,244	231,937,561
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	9,796,892	10,167,470
Sales to canning and curing establishments	10,958,895	11,916,080
Value added domestically	1,172,606	2,312,784
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	12,499,461	14,788,721
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 4,158,798	- 4,930,992
Total Fisheries Production	30,269,056	34,254,063
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life)	8,877,331	9,214,325
Total Mineral Production	238,581,238	291,372,359
Electric Light and Power	125,123,078	133,561,387
Total Primary Production	1,219,262,977	1,391,298,695
Total Construction	120,815,289	135,851,162
Custom and Repair	91,711,442	97,335,712
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	226,844,633	254,135,013
Animal products	99,633,595	109,823,848
Textiles	152,594,575	162,677,272
Wood and paper	235,877,251	261,020,034
Iron and steel	179,151,863	211,572,641
Non-ferrous metals	107,898,470	132,423,707
Non-metallic minerals	66,053,236	68,707,776
Chemicals	66,001,290	69,854,217
Miscellaneous	16,844,372	19,378,164
Total Manufactures (a)	1,150,899,283	1,289,592,672
Total Secondary Production	1,563,426,014	1,522,777,546
GRAND TOTAL	2,369,064,383	2,665,861,689

(a) Includes duplication.

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1935 AND 1936,

INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS (Concluded)

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total.

	1935	1936
	\$	\$
Dairy Factories	30,832,166	32,466,613
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	108,712,831	123,133,333
Fish canning and curing	8,340,663	9,837,729
Mineral industries	65,728,948	82,776,877
Total	213,624,608	248,214,552
Manufactures, n.e.s.	937,274,875	1,041,378,120

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1935 AND 1936, BY INDUSTRIES

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	13,259,000	7,599,774	15,765,000	9,148,736	27,264,000	15,940,970	29,039,000	16,195,364
Forestry	637,654	451,744	638,621	472,513	12,625,924	7,857,510	13,087,653	8,537,693
Fisheries	1,301,848	822,322	1,412,791	877,466	10,758,244	7,261,944	12,192,912	8,202,308
Trapping	2,713	2,713	4,056	4,056	425,086	425,086	348,971	348,971
Mining	-	-	27,363	27,363	21,965,963	14,207,064	24,754,077	19,108,641
Electric Power	278,727	238,354	299,229	252,213	5,096,453	4,332,290	5,216,692	4,318,327
Construction	1,190,930	665,790	816,141	490,457	15,657,298	9,688,391	15,434,295	9,290,891
Custom and Repair	803,947	460,203	833,955	478,950	4,873,862	2,907,415	5,107,327	3,062,802
Manufactures (a)	3,048,030	1,099,451	3,311,223	1,055,201	61,453,452	26,197,576	67,784,970	27,788,510
GRAND TOTAL (a)	19,269,535	11,031,987	21,685,424	12,495,730	145,284,538	82,577,156	156,653,932	89,823,005

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	25,402,000	12,480,913	30,406,000	15,618,704	175,074,000	109,300,670	189,970,000	111,742,408
Forestry	27,931,167	16,654,061	28,699,912	16,266,798	126,578,806	71,772,351	148,143,119	84,786,485
Fisheries	4,768,162	3,186,673	5,294,485	3,542,465	2,304,071	1,874,768	2,557,194	2,030,640
Trapping	80,080	80,080	68,509	68,509	1,050,591	1,050,591	1,449,285	1,449,285
Mining	2,798,654	2,467,339	2,566,861	2,324,747	73,460,933	33,679,150	93,260,522	44,823,567
Electric Power	3,184,329	3,024,999	3,307,106	3,143,900	47,808,550	47,805,074	45,937,802	45,912,902
Construction	9,988,340	5,834,831	11,982,253	7,232,337	58,309,829	32,859,784	67,902,087	34,834,536
Custom and Repair	3,864,778	2,302,780	4,053,123	3,402,115	38,722,316	23,852,366	40,867,617	25,320,597
Manufactures (a)	52,845,533	24,360,889	56,225,201	22,781,487	765,842,452	339,363,685	863,687,389	377,514,998
GRAND TOTAL (a)	107,542,475	58,946,355	118,176,103	63,573,236	1,128,333,296	600,775,158	1,863,428,385	656,952,315

(a) See page 8 in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1935 AND 1936, BY PROVINCES. (Continued)

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	315,256,000	207,109,010	360,329,000	234,619,984	59,368,000	35,094,845	77,659,000	48,858,792
Forestry	89,945,747	51,391,346	103,808,452	58,390,676	3,623,597	2,310,346	5,231,995	3,303,840
Fisheries	2,852,007	2,852,007	3,209,422	3,209,422	1,258,335	1,258,335	1,667,371	1,667,371
Trapping	1,604,537	1,604,537	1,796,079	1,796,079	968,003	968,003	936,097	936,097
Mining	211,392,537	150,220,051	260,228,171	151,874,462	18,760,758	9,040,591	16,674,438	9,366,496
Electric Power	43,667,485	43,645,644	52,012,533	51,984,246	6,729,818	6,657,635	7,243,220	7,171,331
Construction	90,848,941	50,649,333	108,260,433	55,388,095	10,473,633	5,083,452	12,929,022	6,784,027
Custom and Repair	68,556,077	41,230,853	72,212,732	43,675,900	8,923,955	5,602,621	9,463,465	5,982,059
Manufactures (a)	1,363,396,503	609,853,133	1,547,551,931	686,470,917	109,630,236	39,567,839	122,050,502	45,015,577
GRAND TOTAL (a)	1,962,942,914	1,048,129,100	2,234,703,431	1,183,844,782	201,426,835	101,253,414	234,807,096	122,874,879

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1935		1936		1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	161,273,000	107,332,431	185,532,000	122,872,088	138,481,000	97,375,840	149,000,000	103,464,536
Forestry	2,751,537	1,995,414	2,553,871	1,937,413	4,283,228	3,113,848	4,452,459	3,303,180
Fisheries	252,059	252,059	367,025	367,025	225,741	225,741	309,882	309,882
Trapping	1,080,760	1,080,760	931,175	931,175	1,064,968	1,064,968	1,142,906	1,142,906
Mining	5,206,021	2,869,351	9,547,510	5,720,747	21,614,954	16,738,472	22,461,422	20,104,417
Electric Power	4,377,205	3,616,251	4,651,782	3,903,212	4,756,985	4,572,180	4,945,917	4,683,604
Construction	5,061,354	2,772,833	8,314,668	5,093,281	10,183,322	5,524,813	9,611,860	5,414,177
Custom and Repair	5,118,017	3,251,291	5,387,351	3,440,037	6,508,450	4,078,645	6,902,907	4,351,739
Manufactures (a)	42,038,181	13,042,743	51,604,510	15,185,500	67,841,746	23,780,134	74,052,010	25,000,176
GRAND TOTAL (a)	218,126,039	134,000,749	256,461,584	155,439,051	246,617,139	153,271,341	263,239,084	164,409,521

	British Columbia - Yukon			
	1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	37,054,000	25,332,547	41,869,000	27,858,088
Forestry	73,054,712	42,999,324	93,678,040	54,938,963
Fisheries	21,666,282	12,535,207	24,070,053	14,027,484
Trapping	2,600,593	2,600,593	2,537,247	2,537,247
Mining	55,894,763	29,359,250	67,812,057	38,621,619
Electric Power	11,278,402	11,230,651	12,247,892	12,191,652
Construction	13,836,126	7,735,062	22,789,641	11,323,361
Custom and Repair	12,576,702	8,025,268	13,374,099	8,595,213
Manufactures (a)	185,229,255	73,633,833	216,156,078	87,730,346
GRAND TOTAL (a)	318,574,446	179,079,123	384,229,586	216,449,140

(a) See page 8 for note in regard to duplication.

(a) Duplication by Provinces. The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces.

	1935		1936	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	1,252,414	308,664	1,423,255	311,495
Nova Scotia	14,835,744	6,241,090	16,311,965	7,030,802
New Brunswick	23,320,568	11,446,210	24,429,347	10,832,126
Quebec	162,818,252	60,783,281	190,346,630	71,467,103
Ontario	224,576,920	90,426,814	274,703,322	103,564,999
Manitoba	18,309,500	4,330,253	19,051,014	6,210,711
Saskatchewan	9,032,095	2,512,384	12,428,308	4,011,427
Alberta	8,343,255	3,203,300	9,640,279	3,365,056
British Columbia-Yukon	94,616,389	34,372,612	110,284,521	41,424,833
CANADA	557,105,137	213,624,608	658,618,641	248,214,552

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO THE NET OUTPUT, 1935 AND 1936.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Agriculture	68.90	73.22	19.30	18.03	21.17	24.57	18.19	17.01	19.76	19.82	24.36	39.76
Forestry	4.09	3.78	9.52	9.51	28.25	25.59	11.94	12.91	4.90	4.93	2.78	2.69
Fisheries	7.45	7.32	8.79	9.13	5.41	5.57	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.27	1.24	1.36
Trapping	0.02	0.03	0.51	0.39	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.96	0.76
Mining	-	0.22	17.20	21.27	4.19	3.66	5.61	6.82	12.43	12.83	8.93	7.62
Electric Power	2.16	2.02	5.25	4.81	5.13	4.95	7.96	6.99	4.16	4.39	6.58	5.84
Construction	6.04	3.93	11.74	10.34	9.90	11.37	5.47	5.70	4.83	4.68	5.02	5.52
Custom and Repair	4.17	3.83	3.52	3.41	3.91	3.82	3.97	3.85	3.93	3.69	5.53	4.87
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.17	5.95	24.17	23.11	21.91	20.36	46.37	46.59	49.57	49.24	34.80	31.58
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	9.97	8.44	31.72	30.94	41.33	37.41	56.49	57.46	58.18	57.99	39.08	36.64

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia-Yukon		CANADA	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Agriculture	80.31	79.04	63.53	62.92	14.15	12.88	26.09	25.90
Forestry	1.49	1.25	2.03	2.01	24.02	25.38	8.38	8.70
Fisheries	0.19	0.24	0.15	0.19	7.00	6.48	1.28	1.28
Trapping	0.81	0.60	0.69	0.70	(x)1.45	(x)1.17	0.37	0.35
Mining	1.14	3.66	10.92	12.23	16.39	17.84	10.07	10.95
Electric Power	1.70	2.61	1.98	2.83	6.27	5.63	5.28	5.01
Construction	3.07	3.28	2.60	3.29	4.32	5.23	5.10	5.10
Custom and Repair	3.43	2.62	2.66	2.68	4.48	3.97	3.87	3.65
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.86	7.19	13.44	13.16	21.92	21.42	39.56	39.06
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	9.73	9.77	15.52	15.21	41.12	40.55	48.58	48.37

(x) Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Province	1 9 3 5			1 9 3 6		
	Net Commodity Production	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Net Com- modity Production Per Capita	Net Commodity Production	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Net Com- modity Production Per Capita
	\$	000	\$	\$	000	\$
Prince Edward Island	11,031,987	89	123.95	12,495,760	92	135.82
Nova Scotia	82,577,156	527	156.70	89,223,005	537	167.27
New Brunswick	58,946,355	429	137.40	63,573,236	435	146.15
Quebec	600,775,158	3,062	196.20	656,952,315	3,096	212.20
Ontario	1,040,129,100	3,673	285.36	1,183,844,782	3,690	320.83
Manitoba	101,253,414	711	142.41	122,874,879	711	172.82
Saskatchewan	134,000,749	931	143.93	155,439,051	931	166.96
Alberta	153,271,341	764	200.62	164,409,521	772	212.97
British Columbia and Yukon	179,079,123	749	239.10	216,449,140	764	283.31
TOTAL	2,369,064,383	10,935	216.65	2,665,861,689	11,028	241.75

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD.

Definition of "Production".

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, i.e., as including such processes as the growing crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society,-- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"Gross" and "Net" Production.

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel and purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where it is felt they are

unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

As outlined in the Preface, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity is deducted in accordance with resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, which states, -- "The term "net output" or "net value of production" should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials, whether transformed or not in the industrial processes, and fuel and purchased power consumed, whether used for heating, lighting or other purposes, but excluding any amount paid to other firms for work given out to be done by them."

This resolution has been complied with for the years 1935 and 1936, and revisions will be effected for previous years when available. In the meantime the altered method for the two years destroys the comparability with the periods prior to 1935. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practise of most other countries.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:

1. Agriculture.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the experience of decennial and quinquennial returns.

2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the wild life output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

4. Mineral Production.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

5. Total Manufactures.

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures n.e.s.", and therefore from the grand total. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures for 1936, and the preceding year was revised accordingly.

6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all items elsewhere displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1935.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the present bulletin. The changes resulted in a reduction, for the year 1935, in the value of net production from \$2,394,720,688 as previously published to \$2,369,064,383.

The most important change was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1935, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period no attempt has yet been made to revise the statistics on the new basis.

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of
the totals for Gross and Net production, 1935 - 1936.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method.
Agriculture	Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1938.	Gross is the total given in Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The cost of seed and feed is the deduction.
Forestry	Bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Cost of raw materials, fuel and electricity make up the deduction. Credit is given for materials used as fuel. Quebec figures have been revised for 1935.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics.	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figures given in report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs.	From the fur production of 1935-36 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during 1935.
Mining	Annual report on the mineral production of Canada.	Industrial total, i.e., net value of sales taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies, etc., added to make up the gross.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, as shown in Table 1, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry.	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 Census of Merchandising and Service.	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts.
Manufacturing	General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Since 1936 Census of Manufacturing does not include Central electric stations and "dyeing, cleaning and laundry work", all figures revised accordingly for 1935. Revision in 1935 figures for change in pulp and paper overvaluation in Quebec of \$3,325,736.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CENSUS OF INDUSTRY
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION

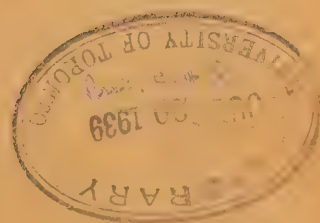
IN

CANADA

1937



OTTAWA
1939



Price 25 cents

P R E F A C E

With the current issue of the annual survey of production, it is possible to implement the 23rd resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians which met in Ottawa in the fall of 1935, reading as follows: "The term "net output" or "net value of production" should be used to denote the value added in each industry to the cost of the objects used in production, including all materials whether transformed or not in the industrial processes, and fuel and purchased power consumed, whether used for heating, lighting or other purposes, but excluding any amount paid to other firms for work given out to be done by them".

The questionnaires sent to firms comprising the main industrial classes were revised following the Conference and in many cases returns for 1935 were the first available on the new basis. Unfortunately it is impossible to carry this revised method back over a period of years due to the great number of returns involved and, in many cases, to the complete absence of the necessary figures. Only approximations may be attempted for the years previous to 1935.

While continuity is thus unavoidably disturbed, it is felt that a uniform system of Commonwealth statistics is greatly to be desired and any inconvenience caused by application of a more refined method will be compensated for in the unity and comprehensiveness of the results obtained.

The net figure of production as now compiled by the Bureau represents a more satisfactory estimate of the amount contributed to the national economy by the nine leading industrial groups covered by the survey. An explanation of the general method used is given on pages 9 to 11.

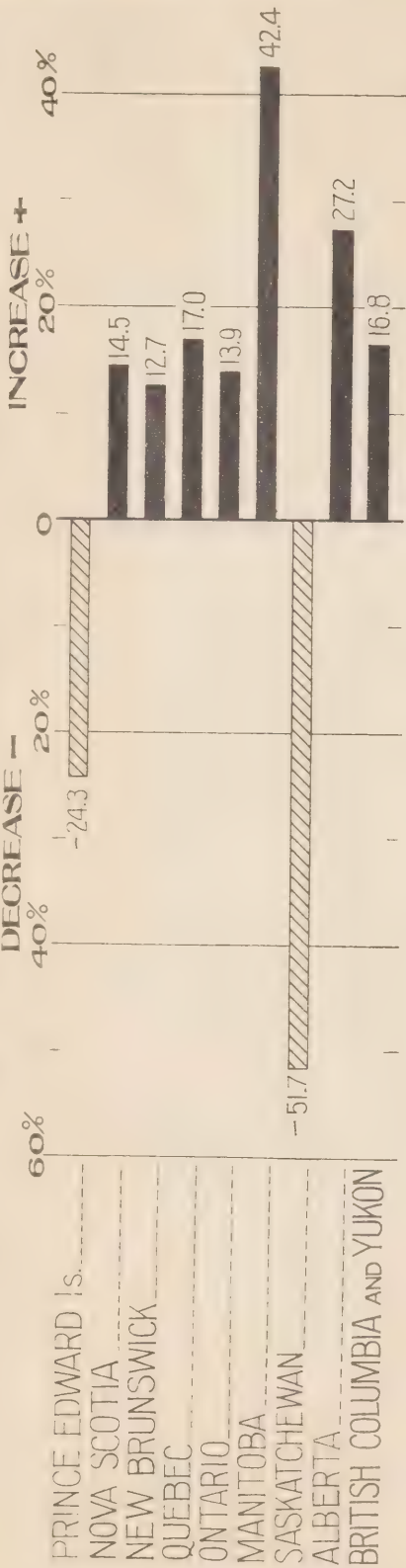
The present issue has been prepared by Sydney B. Smith, M.A., and R. A. Brown, M.A., of the Bureau staff.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "R. W. Coats". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Dominion Statistician.

VALUE OF NET PRODUCTION

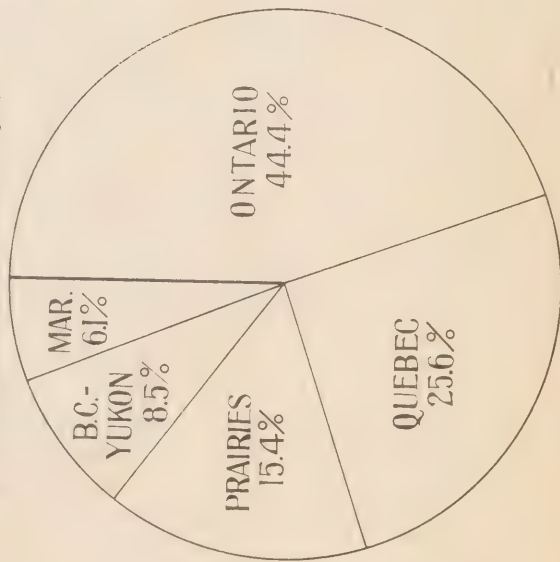
PERCENTAGE CHANGE — 1937 COMPARED WITH 1936



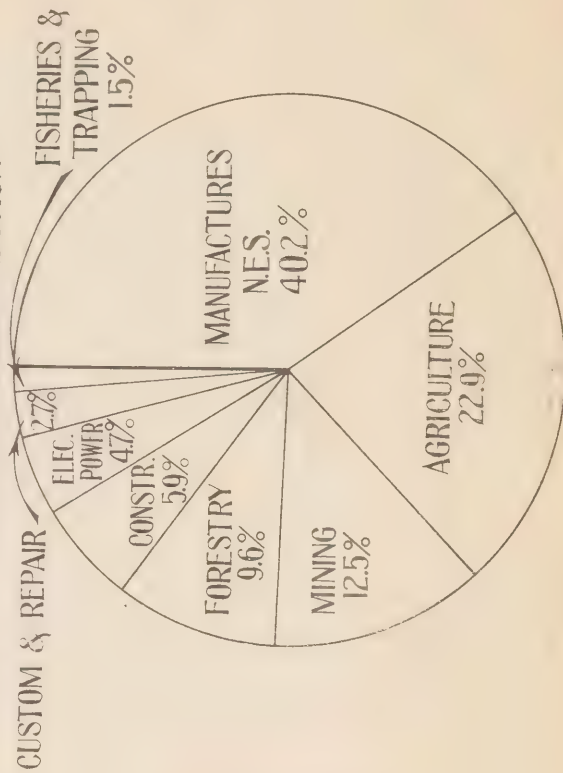
NET PRODUCTION

1937

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION



INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

Dominion Statistician:
Statistician:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Sydney B. Smith, M.A.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1937.

Despite the fact that a considerable part of the Canadian economy suffered from adverse weather conditions during 1937, a gain of 13 per cent occurred in the net value of production compared with that of the preceding year. The net value of commodities produced reached \$2,970.6 million, the highest since 1930, compared with a revised estimate of \$2,628.4 million in 1936. This showing is a striking demonstration of the progress which the Canadian economy has made towards diversification and self-sufficiency. Drought, which in past decades would have had more serious consequences, is entered as a debit item against the increased wealth and purchasing power derived from mines, forests and manufacturing plants. A factor which augurs well for future production is the backlog of construction which has accumulated over the last nine years and which sooner or later must be released to take care of the normal expansion of our population and industry.

The level of commodity prices advanced from 74.6 to 84.5 in the year under review, the rise having been dominated by pronounced increases in raw material prices, thereby contributing to a more favourable parity between primary and secondary industries.

While changes in general method prevent precise comparability over an extended period, it is evident that an intermediate peak was reached in 1937. Subsequent price decline implies recession for the year 1938, the drop in the general price index being 7 per cent. Industrial production, as measured by a comprehensive index, declined over 9 per cent but employment was relatively well maintained, the index receding only 2 per cent from the level of 1937. The gain in the volume of field crops during 1938, however, was about 37 per cent and preliminary estimates place the net value of agricultural production nearly \$50 millions above the level of 1937 and with a more equitable provincial distribution.

Branches of Production

Net production signifies the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of commodities consumed in production, including all materials, process supplies, fuel and purchased electricity. Confining subsequent analysis to the net value of commodities produced, it is observed that eight of the nine main divisions of industry showed appreciable advances in 1937 over the preceding year. The only exception to the general expansion in net value was in agriculture, which was practically maintained at \$679 millions, a decline of less than 0.1 per cent from the level of 1936. This was due to the rise in prices of farm products during the year, which advance was greater than in any other important commodity group. As a result, farm product prices compared favourably with those of other groups for the first time in eight years. However, the loss occasioned by the Saskatchewan drought was more than sufficient to counterbalance gains in value made in the production of other provinces, notably Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Mining again gave evidence of its dynamic leadership by establishing a new record for the third consecutive year in the net value of its output. It should be noted that since the beginning of the post-war period the mining industry has nearly tripled its annual contribution to the net value of Canada's production. In 1937 there was added a net value, after all deductions, of \$373 millions, a gain of nearly 28 per cent over the preceding year. The development of base metal mining deserves special mention while the volume of gold production was more than double that of eight years ago. Each of the metals was produced in much greater volume.

Operations in the forestry group were greatly expanded in the year under review, with record production in newsprint at enhanced price levels and increased export trade in lumber. A gain of more than \$52 millions or 22.7 per cent over 1936 was indicated. Substantial advances in forestry employment indexes confirm the gain in value.

The net value of fisheries showed a minor rise over 1936, when a record salmon catch had been taken. The increase was limited to less than one per cent or \$205,000. The trapping season was much more profitable with a net value of \$10.5 millions, or a gain of nearly 14 per cent from the preceding year.

The electric power industry continued to establish new records in 1937, the net value crossing the \$140 million mark, an advance of nearly 6 per cent over 1936. During the last decade the capacity of hydro-electric installations has more than doubled, and mining and other industries are turning more and more to electricity for their processing work.

The net value of construction completed in 1937 was \$176 million, a gain of \$40 million or about 30 per cent over the preceding year. This was the largest percentage increase registered in any main industrial group. Building material prices also showed an advance of over 11 per cent.

Manufacturing operations gathered momentum during the year, the volume output having been equal to that of 1929. The net value of manufacturing on the revised basis was over \$1.5 billion in 1937, a gain of nearly 17 per cent or \$217 million from the preceding year. A considerable part of the expansion occurred in the production of durable goods and industrial equipment, particularly in the iron and steel and automobile industries.

A revision of the groups under the heading of custom and repair established this industry on a somewhat lower basis than shown in the report for 1936, the "custom clothing" group having been considered more germane to a retail trade classification. Accordingly, the net value of custom and repair work in 1937 was placed at \$79.1 million, a gain of 11.5 per cent over the revised estimate of \$70.9 million in 1936.

Comparing the growth of primary and secondary industries, it is observed that the primary group registered a net advance of 10.3 per cent in 1937 over 1936, compared with a net increase of 17.7 per cent for secondary production in a similar comparison. The official price index of producers' goods reached 75.8 in 1937 compared with 72.4 in 1936, whereas the index of consumers' goods moved forward to 77.2 from 74.7, indicating a closer approach to a price parity between the two great branches of the national economy.

A summary of the gross and net values of production for the years 1936 and 1937 is given by main branches in Table 1, while details of net production for the same years are shown in Table 3.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production

Due partly to adverse weather conditions and a succession of subnormal crops in recent years, the relative importance of manufacturing as Canada's leading industry has been accentuated. Agricultural production in 1937 represented only about 23 per cent of the net output of all industries, while the manufacturing group accounted for over half of the total net production. Eliminating the duplicated items which are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated, we find that the output of manufacturing industries not elsewhere stated, was 40.2 per cent of the net total. Mining held third place in 1937, contributing nearly 12½ per cent of the Dominion total. Forestry was responsible for 9.6 per cent of the net, while construction and electric power contributed 5.9 and 4.8 per cent, respectively. Custom and repair, fisheries and trapping followed in importance.

Comparison of 1937 and 1936 by Provinces

Seven of the nine provinces registered gains in net production in 1937 over the preceding year. Despite a decline in Prince Edward Island, the total for the Maritimes was up nearly 11 per cent, reaching \$182.4 million compared with \$164.4 million in 1936. Extending the gain of the preceding three years, the net production of Quebec showed an increase of 17 per cent to \$759 million in 1937. The advance of 14 per cent in Ontario was substantial, the net total reaching \$1,320 million. The trend in the Prairie Provinces was uneven. Manitoba registered a good advance of some \$52 millions or 42 per cent, but the net value of Saskatchewan's output was halved in 1937 at only \$75 millions compared with \$155 millions in the preceding twelve months. Alberta continued its forward surge, increasing the net value of its production by 27 per cent or \$44 million. The net result for the Prairie area during 1937 was an increase of 3.7 per cent. Featured by substantial net gains in forestry, mining and manufacturing, the recovery movement was extended in the British Columbia-Yukon region, the net value of the output rising \$36 million to \$252.8 million, an advance of nearly 17 per cent.

Relative Production by Provinces, 1937

During 1937 Ontario maintained by a wide margin her pre-eminence in the creation of commodities, producing 44.4 per cent of the Dominion total compared with a revised figure of 44.1 per cent in 1936. Quebec increased her contribution to the national economy with a share of 25.6 per cent compared with 24.7 per cent in the preceding year. British Columbia and Alberta retained third and fourth positions, contributing 8.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent of the grand total. Saskatchewan, due to drought, was displaced by Manitoba in fifth place, the latter province increasing its contribution from 4.7 per cent of the net total to 5.9 per cent. Nova Scotia likewise exceeded Saskatchewan's total to take sixth position with 3.4 per cent of the national output. Saskatchewan, with the lowest net in its post-war history, was seventh. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island followed in the order named.

Per Capita Production

In Table 6, net commodity production is appraised on a per capita basis by provinces. This represents the net value of new wealth produced by capital and labour, and as such measures the annual dollar return on the natural resources, the plant and equipment of the nation. It is distinct from and must not be confused with the national income, which includes in addition to the net commodity production, the value of services, the utilities of time, place and possession, which although somewhat intangible, have a distinct value in the economic sense in the same manner as commodities produced.

Seven of the nine provinces recorded appreciable per capita betterment in 1937 over 1936. Owing to its pre-eminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity output of nearly \$356 per capita in 1937, an improvement of \$41 per capita over 1936, due to considerable gains in manufacturing, mining and construction. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$330, registering an increase of \$47 per capita over the preceding year. Alberta with a per capita output of \$265 was in third position, while Manitoba and Quebec figures were rather similar at \$244 and \$242, respectively, both recording gains from the preceding year. The Dominion figure of net commodity production at \$267 per capita was 12.1 per cent or \$29 in advance of the figure for 1936, with provincial totals ranging from \$80 for Saskatchewan to \$356 for Ontario. The estimated increase in population in 1937 over 1936 was nearly one per cent, the estimate being 11,120,000.

TABLE 1. - SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1936 AND 1937.

Division of Industry	1936 ^{1/2/}		1937 ^{1/}		Change in Net Value in 1937 from 1936	Percentage Change in Net Value 1937 from 1936	Percentage of net value by industry to total Net Production 1937
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	1,065,966,000	679,341,000	1,039,492,000	678,953,000	- 368,000	- 0.06	22.86
Forestry	400,292,122	231,937,561	494,355,587	284,504,031	52,566,470	+ 22.7	9.58
Fisheries	51,081,135	34,234,063	51,155,513	34,439,481	205,418	+ 0.6	1.16
Trapping	9,214,325	9,214,325	10,477,096	10,477,096	1,262,771	+ 13.7	0.35
Mining	497,332,721	291,972,359	662,630,976	372,796,027	80,823,668	+ 27.7	12.55
Electric Power	135,865,173	133,561,387	143,546,643	140,963,914	7,402,527	+ 5.6	4.75
Total Primary Production	2,159,751,476	1,380,260,695	2,401,657,815	1,522,133,549	141,872,854	+ 10.3	51.25
Construction	258,040,400	135,851,162	351,874,114	176,029,679	40,178,517	+ 29.6	5.92
Custom and Repair	100,549,000	70,930,000	113,037,000	79,055,000	8,125,000	+ 11.5	2.66
Manufactures (a)	3,002,403,814	1,289,592,672	3,623,159,500	1,506,624,867	217,032,195	+ 16.8	50.72(b)
Total Secondary Production (a)	3,360,993,214	1,496,373,834	4,068,100,614	1,761,709,546	265,335,712	+ 17.7	59.30(b)
GRAND TOTAL	4,862,126,049	2,628,419,977	5,658,877,071	2,970,617,510	342,197,533	+ 13.0	100.00

(a) The item "Manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, fish canning and curing and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication amounting in 1936 to a gross of \$658,618,641 and a net of \$248,214,552 and in 1937 to a gross of \$330,881,358 and a net of \$313,225,585, is eliminated from the grand total.

(b) Secondary production includes the above mentioned duplication. The percentage of the net manufactures n.e.s. to the total net production in 1937 was 40.17.

TABLE 2. - SUMMARY BY PROVINCES OF THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1936 AND 1937.

Province	1936 ^{1/2/}		Percentage of Total Net Value	1937 ^{1/}		Percentage of Total Net Value 1937 from 1936	Percentage Change Net Value in 1937 from 1936
	Gross Value	Net Value		Gross Value	Net Value		
	\$	\$		\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	21,166,589	12,372,654	0.47	18,366,455	9,361,792	0.32	- 24.3
Nova Scotia	154,815,695	89,318,776	3.40	181,261,518	102,321,783	3.44	+ 14.5
New Brunswick	116,170,230	62,758,002	2.39	135,930,088	70,738,543	2.38	+ 12.7
Quebec	1,247,023,268	648,790,860	24.68	1,498,939,161	759,264,651	25.56	+ 17.0
Ontario	2,191,559,179	1,158,885,508	44.09	2,580,553,917	1,319,991,840	44.44	+ 13.9
Manitoba	232,926,071	123,128,621	4.68	301,631,357	175,355,562	5.90	+ 42.4
Saskatchewan	255,200,863	154,936,876	5.90	176,834,009	74,894,069	2.52	- 51.7
Alberta	260,635,137	161,864,956	6.16	309,276,957	205,891,931	6.95	+ 27.2
British Columbia-Yukon	382,629,217	216,363,724	8.23	456,083,609	252,797,339	8.51	+ 16.8
GRAND TOTAL	4,862,126,049	2,628,419,977	100.00	5,658,877,071	2,970,617,510	100.00	+ 13.0

1/ In conformance with resolution 23 adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity was deducted from the gross value of all industries for 1936 and 1937. This is in addition to the deduction for cost of materials and process supplies. (See Explanation of general method, page 9).

2/ Totals for Agriculture and Custom and Repair have been revised downward since the publication of the 1936 Survey and all provincial figures have been reduced accordingly. (See page 9).

TABLE 3. - DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA DURING 1936 AND 1937,
INDICATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTATION BY GIVING SEPARATELY THE DUPLICATED ITEMS.

Classification	1936	1937
Total Agricultural Production	\$ 679,341,000	\$ 678,953,000
Forestry -		
Logs and bolts	44,827,957	58,004,070
Pulpwood	48,680,200	63,057,205
Hewn railway ties	3,190,052	3,129,207
Firewood	32,167,410	32,457,629
All other forest products	5,938,609	6,601,776
Less supplies	-26,000,000	-31,486,379
Total Woods Operations	108,804,228	131,763,508
Saw mill products	35,982,667	46,727,302
Pulp and paper mill products	87,150,666	106,013,221
Total Milling Operations	123,133,333	152,740,523
Total Forestry Production	231,937,561	284,504,031
Fisheries -		
Fish prepared domestically or sold fresh by fishermen	10,167,470	11,013,868
Sales to canning and curing establishments	11,916,080	12,179,219
Value added domestically	2,312,784	1,873,801
Fish canning and curing establishments (Value added)	14,768,721	13,909,406
Less fuel, electricity and supplies	- 4,930,992	- 4,536,813
Total Fisheries Production	34,234,063	34,439,481
Trapping -		
Fur Production (Wild Life)	9,214,325	10,477,096
Total Mineral Production	291,972,359	372,796,027
Electric Light and Power	133,561,387	140,963,914
Total Primary Production	1,380,260,695	1,522,133,549
Total Construction	135,851,162	176,029,679
Custom and Repair	70,930,000	79,055,000
Manufactures -		
Vegetable products	254,135,013	286,869,693
Animal products	109,823,848	118,117,971
Textiles	162,677,272	174,076,945
Wood and paper	261,020,034	306,961,553
Iron and steel	211,572,641	277,865,582
Non-ferrous metals	132,423,707	182,968,223
Non-metallic minerals	68,707,776	77,667,225
Chemicals	63,854,217	79,290,240
Miscellaneous	19,378,164	22,807,435
Total Manufactures (a)	1,289,592,672	1,506,624,867
Total Secondary Production	1,496,373,834	1,761,709,546
GRAND TOTAL	2,628,419,977	2,970,617,510

(a) Includes duplication.

(a) The item "Total Manufactures" includes the following industries which are also shown elsewhere, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand total.

	1936	1937
	\$	\$
Dairy Factories	32,466,613	34,958,378
Saw mills and pulp and paper mills	123,133,333	152,729,319
Fish canning and curing	9,837,729	9,372,593
Mineral industries	82,776,877	116,165,295
Total	248,214,552	313,225,585
Manufactures, n.e.s.	1,041,378,120	1,198,399,282

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1936 AND 1937, BY INDUSTRIES.

	Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	15,728,000	9,256,320	12,867,000	6,367,450	29,362,000	16,675,987	28,561,000	16,380,450
Forestry	658,621	472,513	700,892	507,861	13,087,653	8,537,693	15,591,950	10,010,920
Fisheries	1,412,791	877,466	1,284,907	798,425	12,192,912	8,202,308	12,623,335	8,494,245
Trapping	4,056	4,056	7,620	7,620	348,971	348,971	504,530	504,530
Mining	27,663	27,663	-	-	24,754,077	19,108,641	28,673,800	22,597,547
Electric Power	299,229	252,213	301,841	250,174	5,216,692	4,318,327	5,690,004	4,622,539
Construction	816,141	490,457	754,448	376,055	15,434,295	9,290,891	20,180,404	11,995,103
Custom and Repair	551,920	248,260	395,740	276,690	2,946,090	2,078,250	3,312,860	2,316,310
Manufactures (a)	3,311,223	1,055,201	3,566,991	1,117,298	67,784,970	27,788,510	84,893,656	33,146,796
GRAND TOTAL (a)	21,166,389	12,372,654	18,366,455	9,361,792	154,815,695	89,318,776	181,261,518	102,321,783

	New Brunswick				Quebec			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	30,394,000	15,775,815	26,632,000	12,508,480	187,234,000	109,714,980	188,844,000	110,218,770
Forestry	28,699,912	16,266,798	40,937,863	23,041,300	148,143,119	84,786,485	184,577,381	103,861,092
Fisheries	5,294,485	3,542,465	5,493,413	3,555,251	2,557,194	2,030,640	2,281,651	1,818,548
Trapping	68,509	68,509	86,862	86,862	1,449,285	1,449,285	1,428,020	1,428,020
Mining	2,566,861	2,324,747	2,735,968	2,442,101	93,260,522	44,823,567	128,596,331	60,872,828
Electric Power	3,307,106	3,143,900	3,633,004	3,425,423	45,937,802	45,912,902	50,535,737	50,511,494
Construction	11,982,253	7,232,337	17,557,146	9,610,497	67,902,087	34,834,536	101,460,731	51,464,002
Customs and Repair	2,061,250	1,454,070	2,317,870	1,620,630	27,198,500	19,186,570	30,584,620	21,384,380
Manufactures (a)	56,225,201	23,781,487	69,479,207	28,770,727	863,687,389	377,514,998	1,046,470,796	445,885,666
GRAND TOTAL (a)	116,170,230	62,758,002	135,930,088	70,738,543	1,247,023,268	648,790,860	1,498,939,161	759,264,651

	Ontario				Manitoba			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture	349,751,000	225,368,910	343,137,000	230,788,370	78,384,000	50,257,163	121,029,000	93,241,760
Forestry	103,803,452	58,390,676	128,261,976	72,380,504	5,231,995	3,303,840	7,018,321	4,402,136
Fisheries	3,209,422	3,209,422	3,615,666	3,615,666	1,667,371	1,667,371	1,796,012	1,796,012
Trapping	1,796,079	1,796,079	2,022,835	2,022,835	936,097	936,097	1,161,247	1,161,247
Mining	260,228,171	151,874,462	336,278,376	190,447,516	16,674,438	9,366,496	27,708,927	13,415,841
Electric Power	52,012,533	51,984,243	52,752,388	52,701,707	7,246,220	7,171,331	7,679,888	7,607,513
Construction	108,260,433	55,388,095	148,352,327	71,502,421	12,929,022	6,784,027	12,475,326	5,755,079
Custom and Repair	39,843,480	27,967,700	44,582,320	31,171,590	6,857,440	4,837,430	7,711,170	5,391,550
Manufactures (a)	1,547,551,931	686,470,917	1,878,088,188	802,403,114	122,050,502	45,015,577	140,805,451	49,950,465
GRAND TOTAL (a)	2,191,559,179	1,158,885,508	2,580,555,917	1,319,991,840	232,926,071	123,128,621	301,631,357	175,355,562

(a) See page 7 for note in regard to duplication.

TABLE 4. - VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA DURING 1936 AND 1937, BY INDUSTRIES. (Concluded)

	Saskatchewan				Alberta			
	1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	184,782,000	122,369,850	92,309,000	38,282,070	147,628,000	101,271,260	181,274,000	139,195,510
Forestry	2,553,871	1,937,413	2,880,892	2,199,340	4,452,459	3,303,180	4,911,455	3,612,734
Fisheries	367,025	367,025	527,199	527,199	309,882	309,882	433,354	433,354
Trapping	931,175	931,175	1,031,252	1,031,252	1,142,906	1,142,906	1,482,708	1,482,708
Mining	9,547,510	5,720,747	15,602,580	8,228,326	22,461,422	20,104,417	23,808,597	20,988,638
Electric Power	4,651,782	3,905,212	4,665,244	3,903,680	4,945,917	4,683,604	5,147,308	4,880,043
Construction	8,314,668	5,093,281	8,436,495	4,973,840	9,611,860	5,414,177	11,198,894	6,045,285
Custom and Repair	4,876,830	3,440,100	5,483,750	3,834,170	5,670,960	4,000,450	6,376,980	4,458,700
Manufactures (a)	51,604,510	15,185,500	62,205,884	17,068,655	74,052,010	25,000,136	86,225,069	28,923,095
GRAND TOTAL (a)	255,200,863	154,936,876	176,834,009	74,894,069	260,635,137	161,864,956	309,276,957	205,891,931

	British Columbia - Yukon			
	1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agriculture	42,703,000	28,650,715	44,839,000	31,970,140
Forestry	93,678,040	54,938,963	109,484,857	64,488,144
Fisheries	24,070,053	14,027,484	23,099,376	13,400,781
Trapping	2,537,247	2,537,247	2,752,022	2,752,022
Mining	67,812,057	38,621,619	99,228,397	53,805,170
Electric Power	12,247,892	12,191,652	13,141,229	13,081,341
Construction	22,789,641	11,323,361	31,458,343	14,307,397
Custom and Repair	10,939,730	7,717,170	12,301,690	8,601,180
Manufactures (a)	216,136,078	87,780,346	251,924,258	99,359,051
GRAND TOTAL (a)	382,629,217	216,363,724	456,083,609	252,797,339

(a) Duplication by Provinces. The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces.

	1936		1937	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Prince Edward Island	1,423,255	311,495	1,512,984	339,781
Nova Scotia	16,311,965	7,030,802	18,260,021	7,746,657
New Brunswick	24,429,347	10,832,126	32,943,245	14,322,728
Quebec	190,346,630	71,463,103	235,840,106	88,180,149
Ontario	274,703,322	103,564,999	356,537,159	137,041,743
Manitoba	19,051,014	6,210,711	25,753,985	7,366,041
Saskatchewan	12,428,308	4,011,427	16,308,287	5,152,463
Alberta	9,640,279	3,365,056	11,581,408	4,108,136
British Columbia-Yukon	110,284,521	41,424,833	132,144,163	48,967,887
CANADA	658,618,641	248,214,552	830,881,358	313,225,585

TABLE 5. - PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF THE NET PRODUCTION OF EACH PROVINCE OF CANADA BY INDUSTRIES TO
THE NET OUTPUT, 1936 AND 1937.

	Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Agriculture	74.81	68.01	18.67	16.01	25.14	17.68	16.91	14.52	19.44	17.48	40.82	53.19
Forestry	3.82	5.42	9.56	9.78	25.92	32.58	13.07	13.68	5.04	5.48	2.68	2.51
Fisheries	7.09	8.53	9.18	8.30	5.64	5.03	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.27	1.35	1.02
Trapping	0.03	0.08	0.39	0.49	0.11	0.12	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.76	0.66
Mining	0.22	-	21.39	22.08	3.71	3.45	6.91	8.02	13.10	14.43	7.61	7.65
Electric Power	2.04	2.67	4.83	4.52	5.01	4.84	7.08	6.65	4.49	3.99	5.82	4.34
Construction	5.96	4.02	10.40	11.72	11.52	13.59	5.37	6.78	4.78	5.42	5.51	3.28
Custom and Repair	2.01	2.96	2.33	2.26	2.32	2.29	2.96	2.82	2.41	2.36	3.93	3.07
Manufactures, n.e.s.	6.02	8.31	23.25	24.84	20.63	20.42	47.17	47.10	50.30	50.42	31.52	24.28
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	8.53	11.93	31.11	32.39	37.89	40.67	58.19	58.73	59.24	60.79	36.58	28.49

	Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia-Yukon		CANADA	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Agriculture	78.98	51.12	62.57	67.61	13.24	12.65	25.84	22.86
Forestry	1.25	2.94	2.04	1.75	25.39	25.52	8.83	9.58
Fisheries	0.24	0.70	0.19	0.21	6.48	5.30	1.30	1.16
Trapping	0.60	1.38	0.71	0.72	(x)1.17	(x)1.09	0.35	0.35
Mining	3.69	10.98	12.42	10.19	17.85	21.28	11.11	12.55
Electric Power	2.52	5.21	2.89	2.36	5.64	5.17	5.08	4.75
Construction	3.29	6.84	3.24	2.94	5.23	5.66	5.17	5.93
Custom and Repair	2.22	5.12	2.47	2.17	3.57	3.40	2.70	2.66
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.21	15.91	13.37	12.05	21.43	19.93	39.62	40.16
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Manufactures (p.c. to grand total net production)	9.80	22.79	15.45	14.05	40.57	39.30	49.06	50.72

(x) Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 6. - PER CAPITA NET COMMODITY PRODUCTION

	1 9 3 6 1/			1 9 3 7		
	Net Commodity Production \$	Estimated Population 000	Net Commodity Production Per Capita \$	Net Commodity Production \$	Estimated Population 000	Net Commodity Production Per Capita \$
Prince Edward Island	12,372,654	92	134.50	9,381,792	93	100.67
Nova Scotia	89,318,776	537	166.33	102,321,783	542	188.79
New Brunswick	62,758,002	435	144.27	70,738,543	440	160.77
Quebec	648,790,860	3,096	209.56	759,264,651	3,135	242.19
Ontario	1,158,885,508	3,689	314.15	1,319,991,840	3,711	355.70
Manitoba	123,128,821	711	173.18	175,355,562	717	244.57
Saskatchewan	154,936,876	931	166.42	74,894,069	939	79.76
Alberta	181,864,958	775	209.40	205,891,931	778	264.64
British Columbia and Yukon	216,363,724	764	283.20	252,797,339	765	330.46
TOTAL	2,628,419,977	11,028	238.34	2,970,617,510	11,120	267.14

1/ Revised.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL METHOD.

Definition of "Production".

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptation, i.e., as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., -- in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in the broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are not on that account any less useful to a civilized society, -- representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

"Gross" and "Net" Production.

The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production represents the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials, fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies consumed in the production process. Following Resolution 23 of the Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians of 1935, deductions were made in all branches of industry with the exception of trapping, where it is felt they are unimportant. These eliminations include such items as seed and feed in agriculture, lumbering supplies, fishermen's supplies, salt and containers, process supplies for mines, and similar deductions for other industries. Depreciation, depletion and other miscellaneous expense such as taxes, advertising, etc., are considered more germane to a study of national income and are consequently not taken into account in an estimate of net production.

As outlined in the Preface, the cost of fuel and purchased electricity is deducted in accordance with resolution 23 of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935. This resolution has been complied with for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, and, as far as possible, revisions will be effected for previous years. In the meantime the altered method for the three years destroys comparability with the periods prior to 1935. It is felt that this further refinement will establish a uniform system, conforming with the practise of most other Commonwealth countries and the United States.

For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figure should be used in preference to the gross, in view of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes.

Interpretation of Items.

The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing process. The close association between the two at points and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up Table 3, the following notes are appended:

1. Agriculture.

The annual estimates prepared by the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau have been accepted as a basis of gross and net. Provincial distribution of the net has been arranged on the experience of decennial and quinquennial returns. Figures for 1936 were revised in the light of the findings of the Prairie census of that year.

2. Forestry.

Under the head of "Forestry", an attempt is made to show the extent of operations in the woods, or the products of round or unmanufactured timber as distinguished from the

product of milling operations, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as pulp and paper, lumber, lath, shingles and cooperage stock.

3. Fur Production.

It will be noted that the general item of fur production is limited to wild life output. To obtain a total of the pelts produced in Canada, it will be necessary to add the wild life output to that of the production of pelts on fur farms.

4. Mineral Production.

The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of industries duplicated in mining and manufacturing (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

5. Total Manufactures.

The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", namely, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and certain mineral industries. The duplication of these items is eliminated from item "manufactures n.e.s.", and therefore from the grand total. It should be noted that "central electric stations" and "dyeing, cleaning, and laundry work" have been dropped from the Census of Manufactures for 1936 and 1937.

6. Manufactures, n.e.s.

The figures given for manufactures, n.e.s., are exclusive of all duplicated items as displayed in Table 3 that are frequently included under the heading of manufactures; hence it is obvious that the grand total is obtained by adding the values for manufactures, n.e.s., and for the other eight divisions.

Change in Method of Compilation beginning 1935.

Attention is drawn to important changes in the method of compilation as used in the present bulletin. The most important change was the application to all industries of the resolution adopted by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, of 1935, which provided for the additional deduction of the cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies from the amount of gross production. Comparability in the totals of net production was consequently broken with the results for the years prior to 1935 and for that period no attempt has yet been made to revise the estimates on the new basis.

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of
the totals for Gross and Net production, 1936 - 1937.

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Agriculture	Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1939.	Gross is the total given in Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. The cost of seed and feed is the deduc- tion. All provincial totals for 1936 have been revised from the amounts previously published.

Tabular Statement of the Sources and Methods used in the preparation of
the totals for Gross and Net production, 1936-1937. (Concluded)

Division of Industry	Source of Original Data	Comment on Method
Forestry	Bulletins on operations in the woods, sawmilling and pulp and paper industries.	Gross is sum of products of woods operations, sawmilling and the pulp and paper industries. Cost of raw materials, fuel and electricity make up the deduction.
Fisheries	Annual report of Fisheries Statistics.	Gross equals fish caught and landed, factory output and value added domestically. Net is the historical figures given in report, less fuel, electricity, supplies, salt, containers, etc.
Trapping	Reports on Fur Farms, and Production of Raw Furs.	From the fur production of 1936-37 was deducted the value of pelts sold by fox farms and miscellaneous fur farms, during 1936.
Mining	Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada.	Industrial total, i.e., net value of sales taken as net production. Value of ores used by smelters and cost of fuel, purchased electricity and process supplies, etc., added to make up the gross.
Electric Power	Annual report on Central Electric Stations in Canada	Total revenue, interprovincial sales excluded, as shown in Table 1, is regarded as the gross, and cost of fuel is deducted to give the net.
Construction	Report on the Construction Industry.	Total value of work performed regarded as the gross. Cost of materials deducted for net.
Custom and Repair	Special tabulation Repair and Service groups. Basis 1930 Census of Merchandising and Service.	Net obtained by deducting cost of materials and supplies from gross receipts. Custom clothing was dropped in 1936 and transferred to Retail Trade.
Manufacturing	General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.	Since 1936 Census of Manufacturing does not include "Central Electric Stations" and "Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work". Revised gross and net given in bulletin "Advance Report on the Manufacturing Industries in Canada, 1937".



